



# Asia-Pacific Counter-IED Fusion Center

## Monthly IED Activity Report



DOI: 31 May 2019

### About the APCFC

The Asia-Pacific C-IED Fusion Center is the premier center for irregular warfare analysis in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command. The center develops and synchronizes C-IED and EOD programs and regional engagements. The center re-sources USARAPC C-IED training to ensure U.S., Allied, and Partner Nations survivability.



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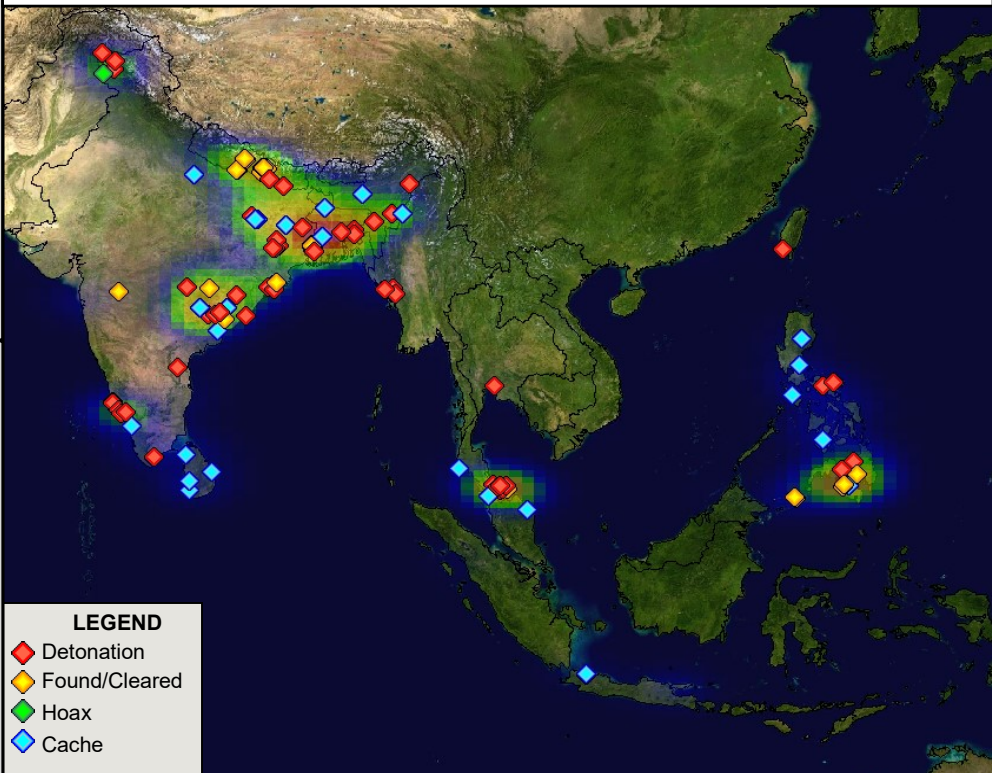
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### Month at a Glance — May

The Indo-Pacific region experienced 122 IED events in May: 86 events in South Asia, 35 events in South East Asia, and one event in Northeast Asia. These events consisted of 195 devices. There were 65 IED detonation events, 21 IED found and cleared events, one IED hoax event, and 35 IED cache events. There were 132 casualties in May: Six civilians killed, 59 civilians wounded, 17 host nation forces killed, and 50 host nation forces wounded.

### There were 122 IED events in the Indo-Pacific region in May 2019

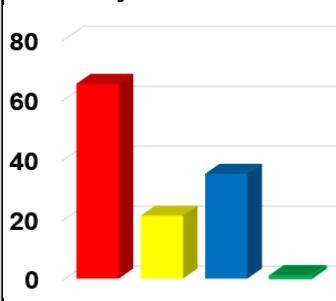


#### LEGEND

- ◆ Detonation
- ◆ Found/Cleared
- ◆ Hoax
- ◆ Cache

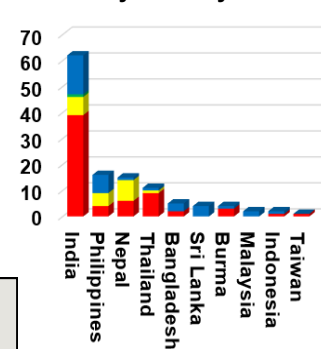
Icons depict events for May 2019; heat map depicts event density from May 2018 - May 2019

#### May IED events

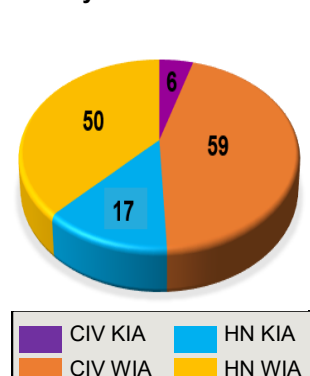


- Detonation
- Found/Cleared
- Hoax
- Cache

#### May IED events by country



#### May IED Casualties

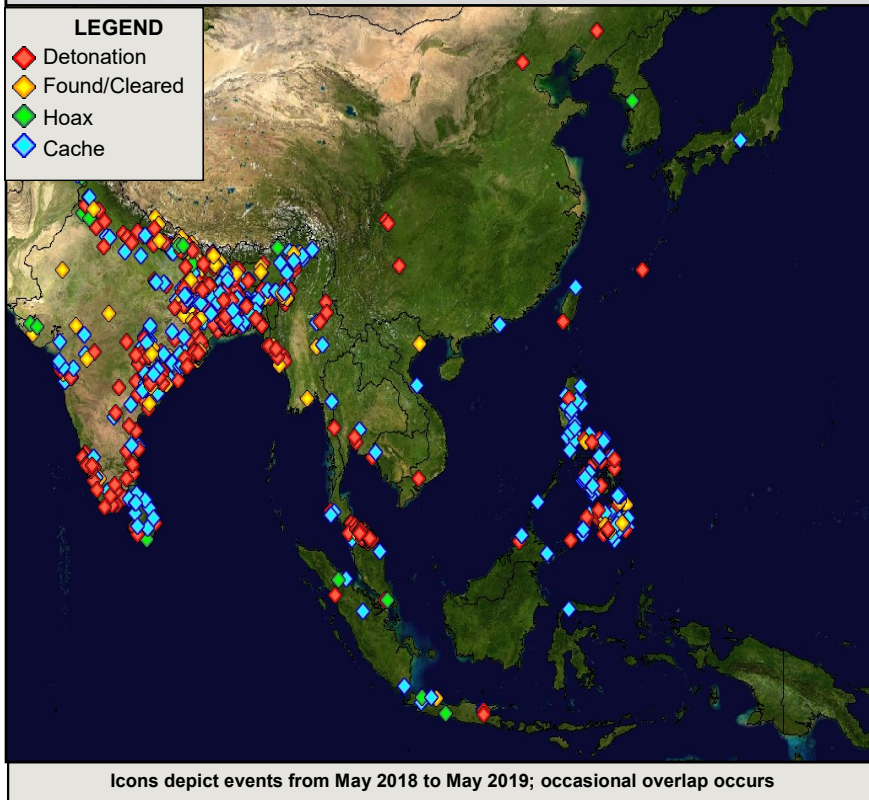


Click on an entry to advance to the associated page.

*This document is intended for those personnel performing military, intelligence, law enforcement, or security duties in support of C-IED operations.*

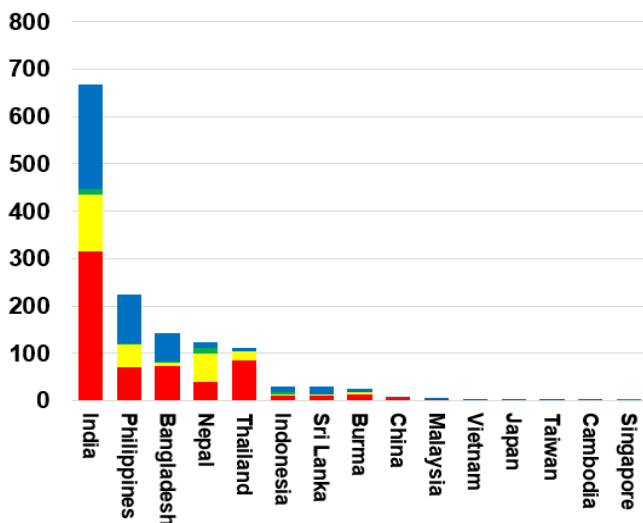
# INDO-PACIFIC IED Events - Past 12 Months

There were 1,381 IED events in the Indo-Pacific region in the past 12 months

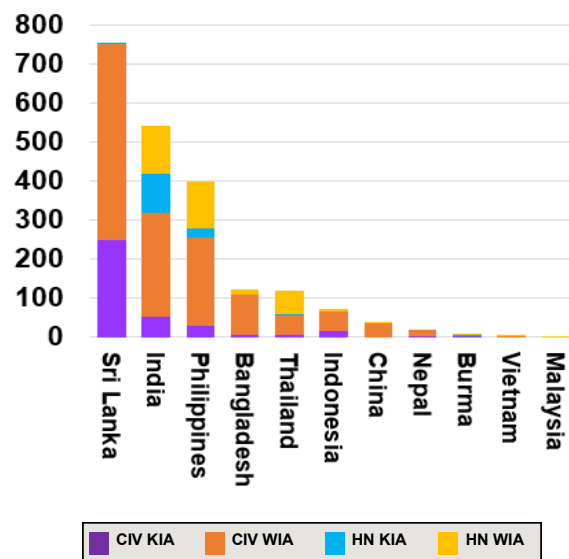


Over the past year 1,381 IED events occurred in the Indo-Pacific area of operations and a total of 2,078 casualties resulted from those events. There were 631 IED detonations, 264 IED found and cleared events, 38 IED hoax events, and 448 IED cache events. Throughout the year there were 358 civilians killed, 1,260 civilians wounded, 128 host nation forces killed, and 332 host nation forces wounded. On a typical year the country of India usually has the highest amount of IEDs events and casualties, however, due to the April Easter Sunday bombings, Sri Lanka has surpassed India for a larger amount of casualties.

Past Year IED events by Country



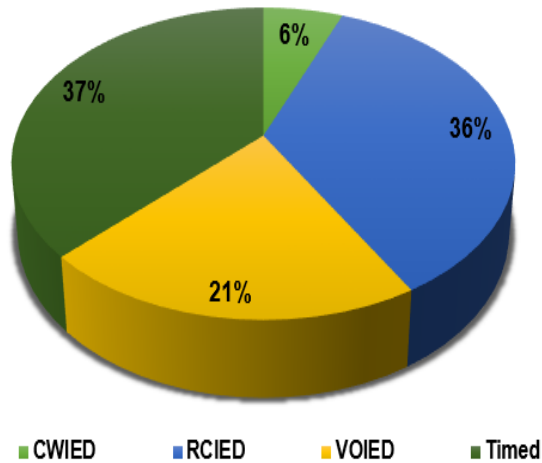
Past Year Casualties by Country



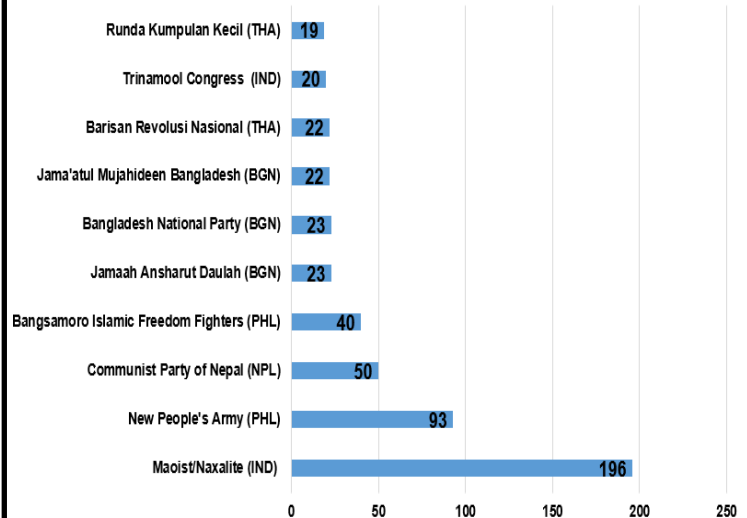
**NOTE:** The APCFC Monthly IED report includes both event counts (detonation, found/cleared, hoax, and cache) and device counts. It is important to note that a singular IED event may include multiple devices. For instance, a single IED cache event may contain several devices.

# IED Activity - Past 12 Months

## Switch Type



## Group Affiliation



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics are presumed to be approximations. Graphics represent known switch type and group affiliation.

## Incident Highlight: Arakan Army Expands Targets with Rahkine Bus Bombing

On 31 May, a passenger bus traveling on the Yangon-Sittway Road in Myebon Township, Rahkine ran-over a Victim Operated IED (VOIED) likely emplaced by the Arakan Army (AA). The blast occurred at 1645 local time as the bus pulled over to the side of the motorway to allow vehicles driving in the opposite direction to exit the road. At this time, the bus ran over the VOIED, which destroyed the bottom of the vehicle. The bus had 45 passengers aboard when the blast occurred; however, there were no injuries.

The AA placed the VOIED on the side of the road where buses typically pull over to allow other vehicles to pass. This possibly indicates that the AA deliberately targeted the passenger bus knowing the practices of the drivers on that section of the motorway.



The AA does not have an extensive history of attacking civilian targets such as passenger bus lines. In February, the AA did claim responsibility for a series of VOIED blasts that struck two civilian buses in Ponnagyun, Rahkine. The AA reportedly attacked those buses after learning that the Tatmadaw (Burmese military) were using them to transport personnel in and around conflict zones. To prevent further attacks and minimize civilian casualties, the AA instructed all private transport companies to report their passenger information to the AA via email or social media. There are several information gaps related to this incident; namely, the AA has not commented on the attack and it is unknown if the Tatmadaw were present on the bus. Nonetheless, it is likely that if the Tatmadaw continues to use buses for military purposes, the AA will consider these as legitimate targets.

Sources: Global New Light of Myanmar (6/1/19) BNI Online (6/1/19)



## The State of the Islamic State in the Indo-Pacific, Post-Caliphate

In June 2014, the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq (ISIS) proclaimed a global caliphate. This declaration followed a series of ISIS battlefield victories, which allowed the VEO to seize terrain in large parts of Syria and Iraq. At its height, the caliphate's territory covered an estimated 88,000 square kilometers and had a population of nearly eight million people. Today, following intensive counter-ISIS operations, the ISIS physical caliphate has diminished significantly.

Despite losing practically all of its territory and thousands of followers, ISIS remains a potent threat that continues to demonstrate aspirations of leveraging the Indo-Pacific region to further its global campaign. ISIS performs this activity either directly or through "local," country-based proxy VEOs that have pledged allegiance to the Islamic State. Even during this time of significant loss, ISIS has maintained an online presence, assuring followers that it is alive, funded, functional, and focused on the future. The group continues to inspire, if not resource and direct, attacks in Sri Lanka, Philippines, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. It aspires to do the same in India, but authorities have thwarted the group and its affiliates from executing a major attack. Recent ISIS propaganda, and the devastating attacks on 21 April in Sri Lanka, carried out by a local VEO that likely possessed some linkage with ISIS, challenges the narrative that ISIS is no longer a potent threat.

### ISIS Global Reach into the Pacific

Acts of terrorism in the Indo-Pacific that had ISIS connections did not occur until early 2016. These attacks, such as the Movida Bar grenade attack or Holey Artisan Bakery siege, allowed ISIS to reach beyond its core operational area to direct or inspire attacks as far away as Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Although these 2016 operations did not always succeed, the demonstrated capability for virtual planning highlights the burgeoning threat that ISIS posed and its ability to facilitate or inspire operations from afar.

In the years between the physical caliphate's height of power and its eventual collapse, ISIS continued its global branding and outreach. By May 2016, the foreign fighter flow into the ISIS core areas of Syria and northern Iraq had reversed, and ISIS representatives, such as Abu Muhammad al-Adnani, encouraged potential recruits and fighters to stay and fight in their own countries for violent jihad in the name of ISIS. The threat of returning foreign fighters to their countries of origin became manifest in 2017, when significant battlefield losses (Mosul, Iraq in JUL 2017, and Raqqa, Syria in OCT 2017) meant that many fighters and their families who could escape would possibly return and bring with them their experience, violent jihadist ideology, and, presumably, a thirst for revenge.

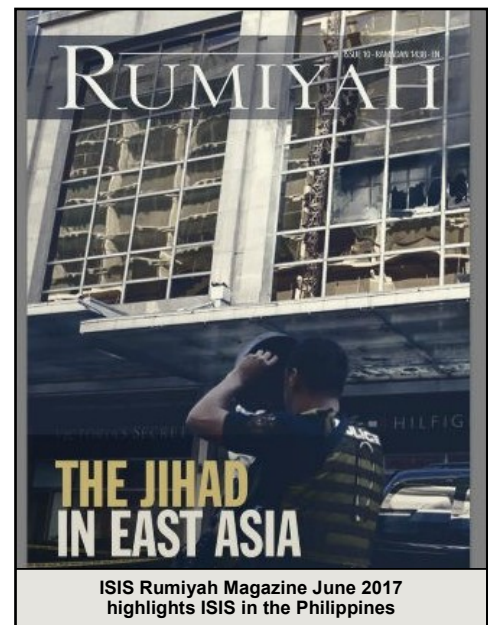
"The smallest action you do in their heartland is better and more enduring to us than what you would if you were with us. If one of you hoped to reach the Islamic State, we wish we were in your place to punish the Crusaders day and night."

- Abu Muhammad al-Adnani, May 2016, ISIS Audio Recording

### Evolution of ISIS Propaganda

As the losses mounted in recent years, ISIS has become more opportunistic, and perhaps more desperate, with claiming responsibility for a variety of attacks that it inspired or, in a few cases, to which the organization possessed no definitive connection. BBC Monitoring found that ISIS claimed 3,670 attacks worldwide in 2018 (27 of these were in the Philippines and 20 occurred in Indonesia). One egregious example of ISIS falsely claiming responsibility occurred in 2017, following a gunman's attack on a hotel chain in the Philippines. Although ISIS affiliates claimed responsibility within hours of attack, an investigation would later show that the gunman was a disgruntled gambler who was in severe debt. The more common trend with ISIS is to claim responsibility for attacks where its only influence on the perpetrators is a shared ideology, such as the APR 2019 attacks in Sri Lanka. ISIS claimed responsibility within two days of the attacks, but it was local VEOs, National Towheed Jamaath and Jamathe Milathu Ibrahim, who purportedly conducted the planning, constructed the devices, and executed the attack.

Throughout its existence, ISIS has established operations across the globe to include the following countries: Libya, Egypt, Yemen, Somalia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Caucasus region, East Asia (Philippines principally) and continues to spread into the Indo-Pacific region. In early May, ISIS social media channels declared a new emir in the land of Bengal (meaning, Bangladesh and West Bengal, India) and promulgated propaganda indicating that somewhere in the land of the Bengalis is the next area of operations. A week



## The State of the Islamic State in the Indo-Pacific, Post-Caliphate

later, ISIS declared a new province, this time in India, called the *wilayat* of Hind (Hind is a Persian language term for the Indian subcontinent). ISIS has claimed responsibility for clashes with Indian security forces in the Kashmir region of India since November 2017, but this declaration of a *wilayat* is new, and reflects a strategy designed for garnering attention and recruits. These proclamations of new Islamic State territories and battlegrounds, following Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi's first video appearance in five years, appear as an attempt by ISIS to project strength as a means to counter the narrative of a failed caliphate.



Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi's propaganda video April 2019; his first video appearance since 2014

### 2019 and Onwards: ISIS Repurposed and Reimagined, but Still Inspiring

Baghdadi's recent video offers a glimpse into a possible vision of a reconstituted ISIS. In the video he states, "Our battle today is a battle of attrition, and we will prolong it for the enemy, and they must know that the jihad will continue until Judgment Day." It is plainly obvious from the tone of this message that ISIS is communicating its objective of remaining a relevant organization, which continues to seek the establishment of a global caliphate.

Notwithstanding the demise of ISIS's physical caliphate, the organization's global "brand" remains intact through ISIS's expansive virtual presence and via its affiliated VEOs. The physical loss of territory has prompted the organization to invest greater effort to maintaining and furthering its relevance as an international terrorist organization by continuing to inspire and influence its adherents by claiming responsibility for violent acts in the Indo-Pacific and throughout the globe.

Sources: War on the Rocks (7/19/16) BBC (3/23/19) BBC (3/27/19) Wall Street Journal (4/29/19) United Nations (2/1/19) Lankaweb (5/26/19) IPP Review (5/13/19) News in Asia (5/26/19) Dhaka Tribune (5/8/19) Dhaka Courier (5/10/19) IPAC (4/29/19) Nikkei Review (5/21/19) IPAC (3/5/19) RSIS (4/25/19) RSIS (3/15/19)

# Person of Interest / VEO of Interest

## POI: Zakir Naik

**ALIAS:** Zakir Abdul Karim Naik; Deedat Plus **POB:** Mumbai, India **DOB:** 18 OCT 1965 (53)  
**ROLE:** Indian Islamic Preacher/Televangelist **AREA OF OPERATIONS:** Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Malaysia

Zakir Naik is a controversial, Indian Islamic preacher that has advocated Wahhabism since 1991. Naik has the largest global, English-speaking religious TV channel, with millions of followers on social media. Although authorities have not associated Naik to a terrorist organization, his teachings have been influential to numerous militants. Naik currently resides in Malaysia; however, India is seeking Naik's extradition for money laundering and terrorism-related charges.

Naik founded the Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) in 1991 and subsequently launched Peace TV in 2006. Based in Dubai, Peace TV broadcasts in 125 countries with an estimated audience of 200 million viewers. Naik claims to use these platforms to promote the proper understanding of Islam; however, he also utilizes them to make provocative statements including "Every Muslim should be a terrorist" and "Jews are our staunchest enemy." India, the United Kingdom, and Canada have banned Naik from speaking.



Naik has publicly called ISIS "un-Islamic;" however, his support for Osama bin Laden has gained him global acclaim from extremists. Naik's influence is linked to Najibullah Zazi (2009 New York subway terror plot); two JMB militants (2016 Bangladesh Holey Artisan bakery terror attack); and two Sri Lankan militants (April 2019, Sri Lanka Easter attacks). Authorities have surveilled Naik continuously since 2003. In 2016, the Indian National Investigation Agency (NIA) charged Naik, the IRF, and his private firm, Harmony Media Pvt Ltd, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. In early 2017, the NIA sought an INTERPOL Red Notice against Naik to curb his travel activity. In 2016 and 2019, India's Enforcement Division also accused the IRF and Naik of money laundering.

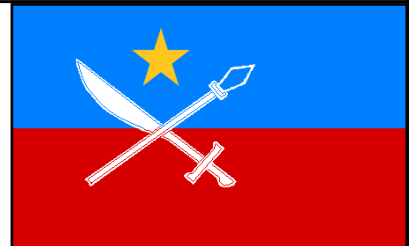
Although the Indian government issued a January 2018 extradition request to Malaysia for Naik's return, the Malaysian government has yet to deport him. Kuala Lumpur declared that Naik is allowed to stay in Malaysia until India provides irrefutable evidence against Naik, or if he breaks Malaysian law. Pending his extradition to India, Naik will likely continue to utilize his social media influence to preach and to inspire his supporters.

**Sources:** Hindustantimes (7/12/16), ArabNews (7/1/06), Times of India (4/14/17), LA Times (7/10/16), Washington Post (7/6/16)

## VEO: United Wa State Army (UWSA)

**FOUNDED:** 1989 **LEADERS:** Bao Youxiang (Commander-in-chief) **HEADQUARTERS:** Panghsang, Shan State **AREAS OF OPERATION:** Northern Shan State, along Chinese border **STRENGTH:** ~30,000 Troops/10,000 auxiliaries **AFFILIATION:** United Wa State Party (USWP), Federal Political Negotiation and Consultative Committee (FPNCC)

The UWSA is the largest and best equipped ethnic armed organization (EAO) in Burma. It is the military wing of the UWSP and the de facto ruling party of Wa State (which Burma officially recognizes as the Wa Self-Administered Division). UWSA is composed of Wa people; an ethnic minority in Burma that lives primarily in northern Burma and in the Chinese border province of Yunnan. Due to its geographic proximity, the People's Republic of China has been a longstanding patron of the UWSA.



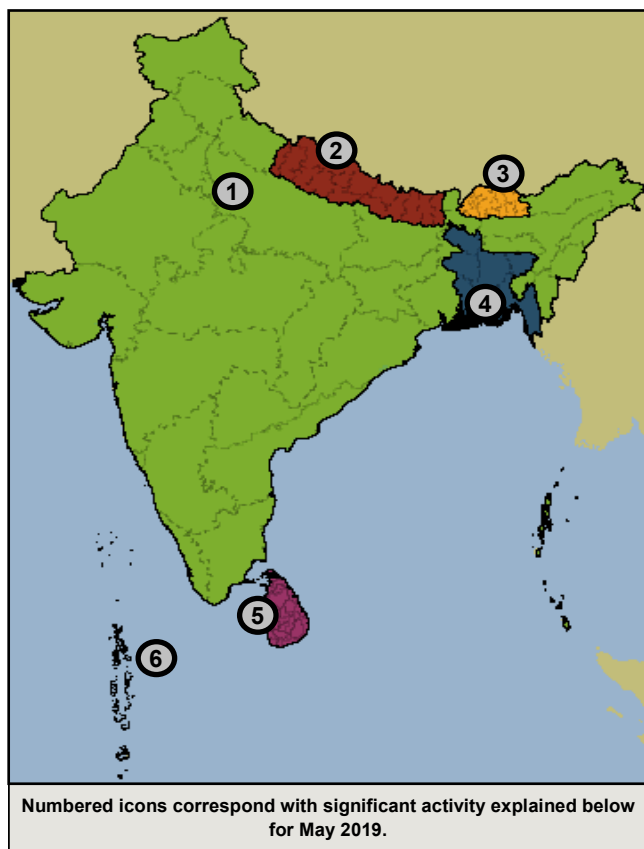
UWSA's originates from the Communist Party of Burma (CPB), which crossed paths with the Wa people when authorities forced the CPB's communist insurgency to retreat from central to northern Burma in the 1960s. When the CPB collapsed in 1989, the ethnic Wa formed the UWSA and signed a ceasefire with the government that same year. Since then, the Burmese military (Tatmadaw) and UWSA have not clashed.

On 17 APR, the UWSA hosted a military parade celebration in Pangshang, which included 7,600 troops and 3,000 guests in attendance, to mark the organization's 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The parade provided an opportunity for the UWSA to display its modernized military equipment that included drones, Chinese-manufactured anti-aircraft guns, armored vehicles, man-portable air defense systems, and helicopters armed with TY-90 air-to-air missiles. For a non-state army, UWSA's arsenal is impressive and would not be possible without Chinese patronage.

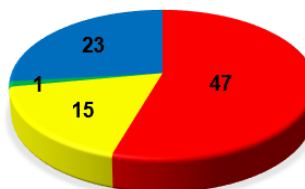
To date, the UWSA has not yet signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), though the Burmese government has placed pressure on the group to sign and comply with this document. In early 2017, EAOs established the FPNCC to strengthen the negotiating power of non-signatories with the UWSA serving as chair. The seven-member organization includes prominent EAOs such as the United League of Arakan/Arakan Army and Kachin Independence Organization/KIA.

**Sources:** Jane's 360 (4/23/19) Stratfor (7/22/13) USIP (4/29/19) HSC (9/10/14) Irrawaddy (4/17/19)

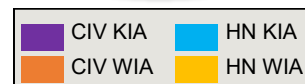
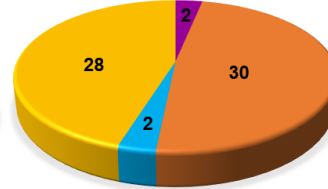
# South Asia Highlights



South Asia IED Events  
May 2019



South Asia Casualties  
May 2019



## South Asia May Executive Summary

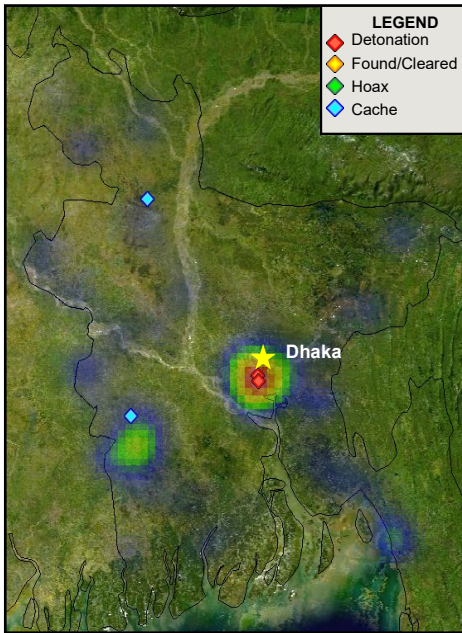
IED activity decreased in May from the previous month (86 events versus 119 events). This decrease was primarily due to a drop in IED attacks in both Sri Lanka and India. In Sri Lanka, security forces increased counter-terrorism operations in the wake of the Easter Day attacks (leading to four IED cache recoveries), and in India, political violence abated as General Elections came to a close. In total, IED activity decreased by 25% in India, however, casualty rates increased by 31% (59 casualties versus 45 casualties). Elsewhere in South Asia, IED activity in Nepal remained elevated due to continued Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist activity. A series of IED detonations attributed to the group on 26 MAY in Khatmandu resulted in an increase in casualty rates from the previous month. In Bangladesh, IED activity remained low (five events), and there was one reported casualty.

## South Asia May Significant Activity

- ① **India:** On 3 MAY, Gadchiroli police reportedly identified a Communist Party of India (Maoist) leader, Commander Bhaskar, as a suspect in the 1 MAY IED attack in north Gadchiroli, which killed 15 Quick Response Team (QRT) members and a civilian driver. Bhaskar, who has been an active Maoist for 15 years, is among 40 other Maoist suspects charged with murder in the attack. Officials believe Bhaskar was the lead planner of the attack. Authorities are offering a significant cash reward for information leading to his whereabouts and/or capture. **The Hindu (05/03/19)**
- ② **Nepal:** On 27 MAY, the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (CPN-M) implemented a nation-wide labor strike, designed to pressure the government into releasing detained members of the group and to protest the death of Tirtha Ghimire. The CPN-M claims that police gunfire killed Ghimire. Police suspect the Maoists are responsible for the latest IED attacks that occurred on 26 May, which claimed the lives of four people and injured another seven. The strike prompted many institutions, businesses, and markets to shut down to avoid any potential threats. **Nepal Monitor (5/27/2019), Al Jazeera (5/27/2019), Herald Standard (5/27/2019)**
- ④ **Bangladesh:** In May 2019, Bangladeshi and Indian intelligence and security services shared information on JMB, a Bangladesh-based VEO that is extending its operations across the border into eastern India. This is partly in reaction to on-the-ground observations about new JMB camps on the India side of the border and the arrests of JMB operatives in recent months. It is also a reaction to the April ISIS media announcement that the group appointed a new emir for the land of Bengal, which covers West Bengal in India and Bangladesh. Arrested JMB members confessed to wanting to attack Buddhist sites in India as revenge for the Burma Rohingya crisis and to show solidarity with Rohingya Muslims. Considering these threats from JMB, this month India designated JMB as a banned terrorist group. **Benar News (5/20/19) Hindustan Times (5/31/19)**
- ⑤ **Sri Lanka:** On 13 MAY, mobs attacked several mosques and torched dozens of shops and homes of Muslims in Kurunegala (approximately 100 km northwest of Colombo). This is the largest outbreak of violence since the Easter Sunday bombings. In response, the police issued an island-wide curfew in an attempt to minimize the attacks and to prevent them from spreading. Additionally, the government instituted a social media outage. These actions highlight the ongoing violence targeting Sri Lanka's Muslim community following the Easter terror attacks. **The Hindu (5/14/2019)**



# Bangladesh: May IED Events



There were two IED detonation events and three IED cache events.

On 1 MAY, police raided a suspected drug gang hideout in Gandaria, Dhaka and arrested an unspecified number of perpetrators. The perpetrators threw several IEDs at police and police discovered seven IEDs during the raid. **Dhaka Tribune (5/1/19)**

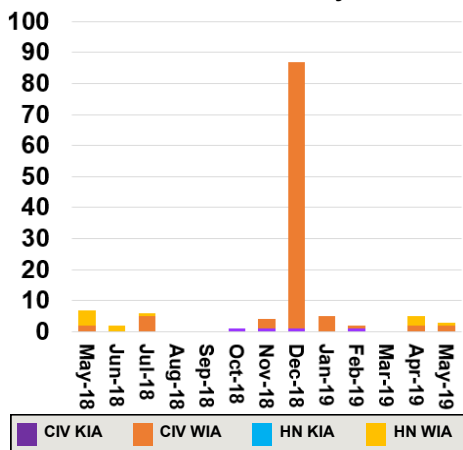
On 6 MAY, the Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) stopped a three-wheeled vehicle on its way to Bogura in Raipur Division on suspicion of carrying illegal cargo. The RAB arrested two suspects for transporting 268 kg of unspecified illegal explosives that the RAB claimed originated in India. **The Daily Star (5/8/19)**

On 26 MAY, five or six perpetrators, probably acting together with a spotter, emplaced an IED in the cargo bed of a police vehicle that was parked near the Dhaka Special Branch office in the Malibagh neighborhood, Dhaka. The IED, rigged with a battery power source, contained a timer that detonated the IED 30 minutes after the perpetrators emplaced it at the scene. CCTV in the area caught the perpetrators' actions, even though they had cut the wire to the CCTV camera closest to the police vehicle. **The Daily Star (5/30/19)**

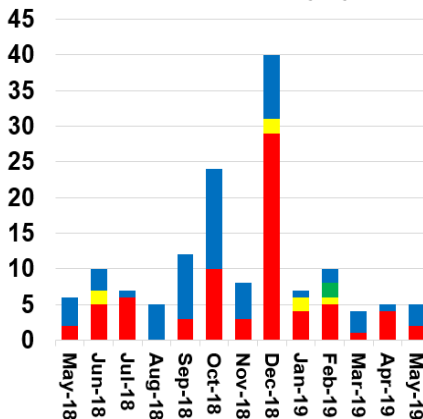
The IED attacks in late APR and MAY were troubling, as after a two-year lull, the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) claimed responsibility for an attack in Bangladesh. ISIS recently declared that the land of Bengal (meaning, West Bengal state in India and Bangladesh) would soon receive "the anger of the mujahedeen." Additionally, police noted that the IEDs used were not the typical "crude bombs" employed by militants in Bangladesh. The police did not elaborate on how these IEDs differ, but the media coverage noted that these IEDs had battery power sources and the 26 MAY IED had a timer. A police spokesperson surmised that militants designed these attacks from APR to MAY to only threaten and intimidate the police in Dhaka, based on the lack of damage they caused. Although Bangladeshi authorities are aware of the ISIS declarations and claims, they are not yet ready to assign responsibility to ISIS for these APR and MAY attacks.

|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 4          | 0             | 0    | 8     | 12    |
|              | Year  | 226        | 26            | 2    | 287   | 541   |
| Event Count  | Month | 2          | 0             | 0    | 3     | 5     |
|              | Year  | 74         | 7             | 2    | 60    | 143   |

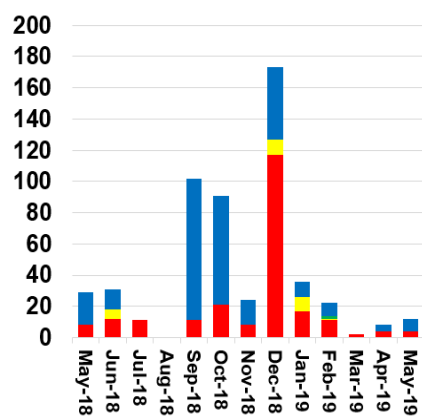
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Past Year IED Events by Type



Past Year Devices

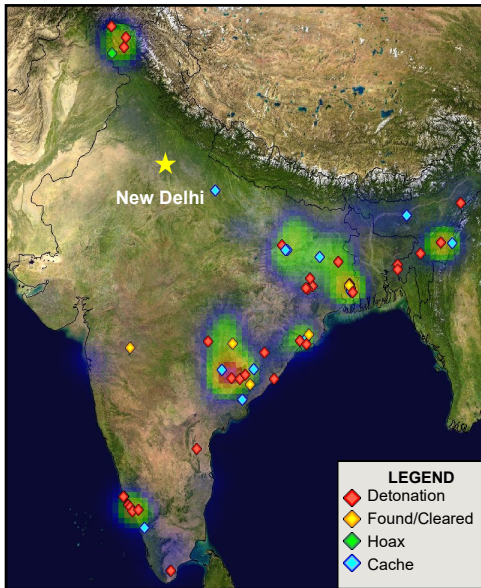


IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

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# India: May IED Events



There were 39 IED detonation events, seven IED found and cleared events, one hoax event, and 15 IED cache events.

On 1 MAY, Maoist insurgents detonated IEDs underneath a road, killing 15 Indian security forces of the Quick Response Team (QRT) and one civilian driver in Gadchiroli. The IEDs consisted of 30 kg of commercial explosives (gelatin sticks). Maoists planned the attack by initially setting 27 construction vehicles on fire, knowing security forces would respond and what route they would travel. The QRT chose to travel in an unarmored civilian vehicle, resulting in a greater number of casualties. Maoist attackers likely came from neighboring Chhattisgarh's South Bastar region. **The Economic Times (05/03/19)**

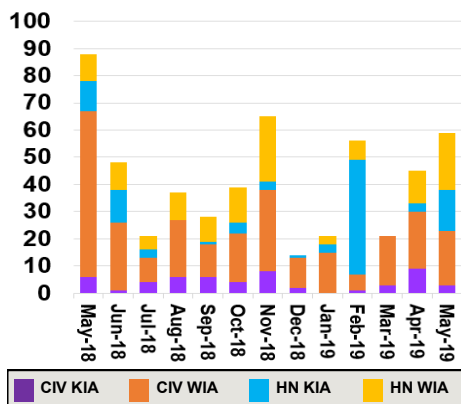
On 5 MAY, a VOIED detonated, injuring two Indian soldiers after one of them stepped on the IED while patrolling along the Line of Control (LoC) between India and Pakistan, in Jammu and Kashmir's Kupwara District. **Business Standard (05/05/19)**

On 25 MAY, National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN (K)) militants detonated an IED, killing two Assam Rifles personnel and injuring four others. The NSCN-K also killed another two Assam Rifles soldiers during a small arms fire exchange. Militants attacked the soldiers while they conducted patrols in two vehicles along the Indo-Myanmar border in Nagaland state. **DNA India (05/25/19)**

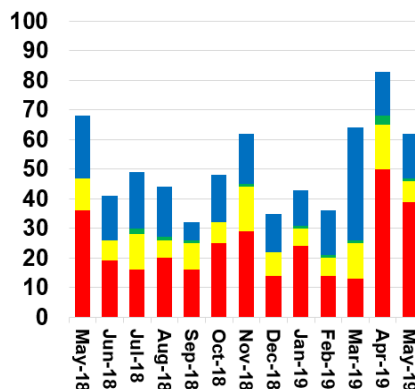
Six weeks and six hundred million votes later, the world's largest democratic exercise has concluded. India reelected incumbent Prime Minister Narendra Modi in a landslide, and his Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won 303 of the 543 seats in the parliament. Approximately 66% of those eligible voted. Though there was increased IED activity during the seven phases of polling in many regions, particularly the eastern states, the election was by most measures successful and less violent than the 2014 elections due to increased security forces at polling stations and stricter security protocols. West Bengal, a sprawling politically volatile state along India's eastern border, has long led the country in electoral violence, and did not fail to deliver on its reputation this year, similar to the violence seen in the local elections of MAY 2018. However, the most egregious attack on India's security forces during this election was a Maoist roadside IED that killed 16 in Gadchiroli, in Maharashtra state. Post-election attacks on security forces continue, but increased enforcement by para-military troops in Maoist-held regions has limited the overall levels of violence.

|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 46         | 16            | 1    | 43    | 106   |
|              | Year  | 421        | 523           | 14   | 1372  | 2330  |
| Event Count  | Month | 39         | 7             | 1    | 15    | 62    |
|              | Year  | 315        | 121           | 12   | 219   | 667   |

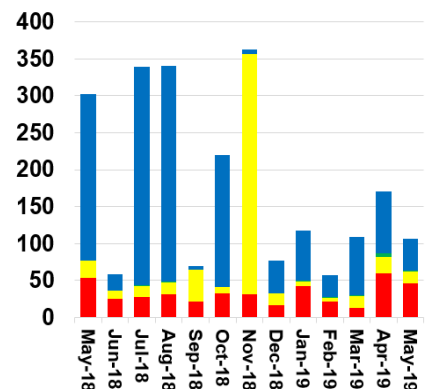
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Past Year IED Events by Type



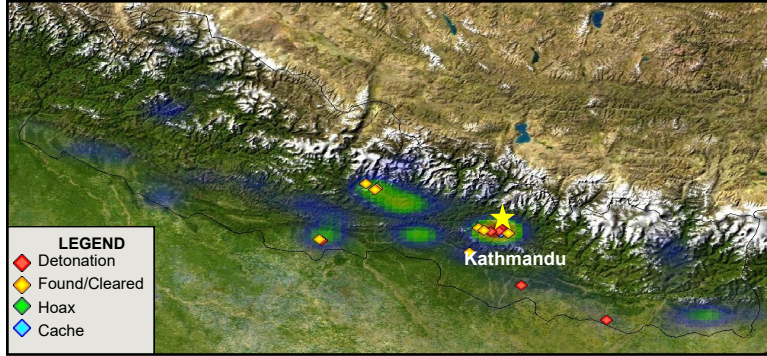
Past Year Devices



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Return to first page

# Nepal: May IED Events



There were six IED detonation events, eight IED found and cleared events, and one IED cache event.

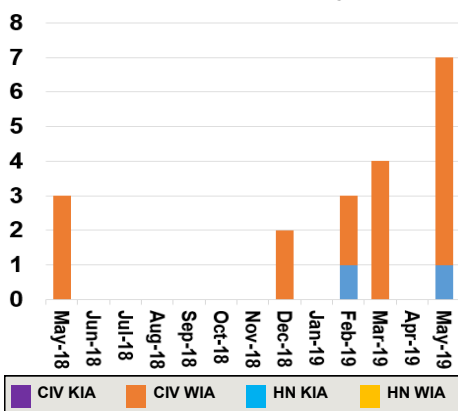
On 17 MAY, an IED detonated at midnight in the house of the Balan Bihul Rural Municipality's chair, Daya Nanda Goit, located in Saptari District, Province No. 2. The blast originated in the living room of the Chair's uncle, Shyam Goit, and impacted the surrounding area. A coordinator for the Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha-Jaya Krishna Goit, claimed responsibility for the attack. **The Himalayan Times (5/21/2019)**

On 26 MAY, a pressure cooker IED prematurely detonated at a barber shop in Sukedhara, Kathmandu District, Province No. 3. According to reporting, the blast claimed the lives of three people and injured another four. Police suspect two of the three killed in the blast are cadres of the Communist Party of Nepal – Maoist (CPN-M). **The Hindu (5/27/2019)**

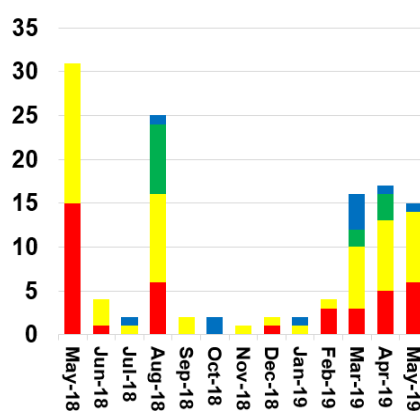
IED activity in Nepal remained consistent from the previous month. The majority of events occurred during a two-day span as the Netra Bikram Chand's CPN-M implemented a nationwide strike on 27 May 2019. According to reporting, the explosives that CPN-M members used in these events have shown an increase in lethality when compared to previous iterations of the devices. Although the nationwide strike put innocent civilian lives at risk with IED attacks, the majority of casualties were members of the CPN-M. Nepal will likely see the same level of IED activity in the coming months as the CPN-M continues to implement these strikes in either protest or retaliation against the police and the government.

|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 6          | 9             | 0    | 4     | 19    |
|              | Year  | 64         | 67            | 21   | 10    | 162   |
| Event Count  | Month | 6          | 8             | 0    | 1     | 15    |
|              | Year  | 40         | 59            | 13   | 11    | 123   |

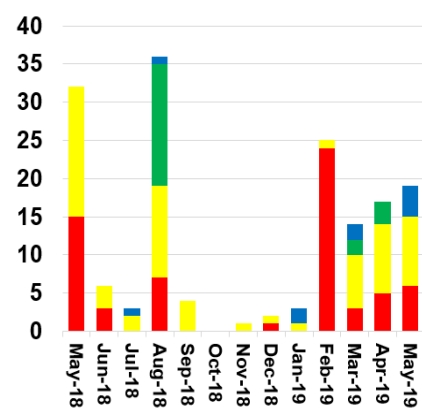
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Past Year IED Events by Type



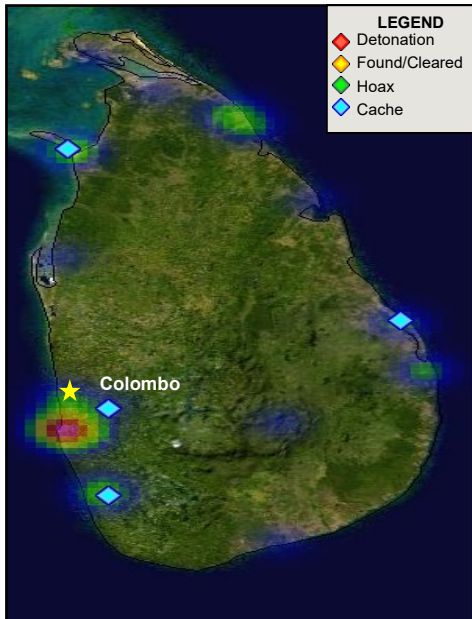
Past Year Devices



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

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# Sri Lanka: May IED Events



There were four IED cache events.

On 2 MAY, during a police raid, authorities discovered a cache of IEDs in Ariyampati, Batticaloa District, Eastern Province. The cache contained a suicide vest, mobile phones, and ATM cards. The two suspects arrested at the residence had an affiliation with Mohomad Rilwan, who died in the blast in Sainthamaruthu, Kalmunai. **News First (5/2/2019)**

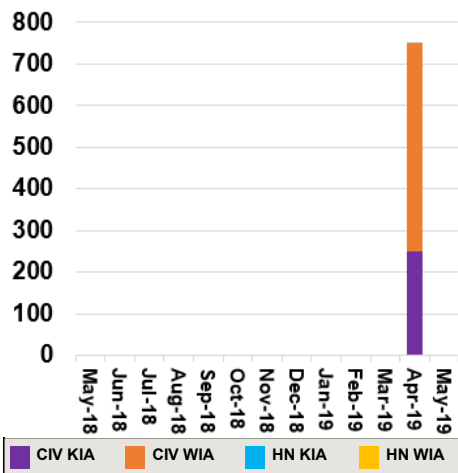
On 3 MAY, Special Task Force (STF) personnel found and cleared twelve kilograms of C-4 explosives and six timers in Shanthipuram, Mannar District, Northern Province. Following the recovery of the explosives, the STF conducted a controlled explosion of the twelve kilograms of C-4. **Times Online (5/4/2019)**

On 4 MAY, police found three locally-made IEDs and 100 grams of ammonia in the backyard of a mosque in Welipenna, Kalutara District, Western Province. Police arrested a 42-year-old suspect after the recovery of the explosives. **The Hindu (5/4/2019)**

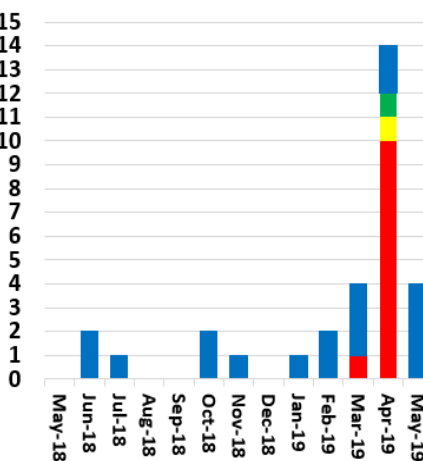
IED activity in May decreased from the previous month, as authorities increased their efforts to prevent another large scale attack similar to the bombings on Easter Sunday. Police conducted extensive search operations in the country in an attempt to identify individuals or groups affiliated with the Easter Sunday bombings. While Sri Lankan authorities increase their counter terrorism efforts, IED activity in the country is likely to continue decreasing in the coming months.

|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 10         | 0             | 0    | 4     | 4     |
|              | Year  | 16         | 1             | 1    | 34    | 52    |
| Event Count  | Month | 0          | 0             | 0    | 4     | 4     |
|              | Year  | 11         | 1             | 1    | 18    | 31    |

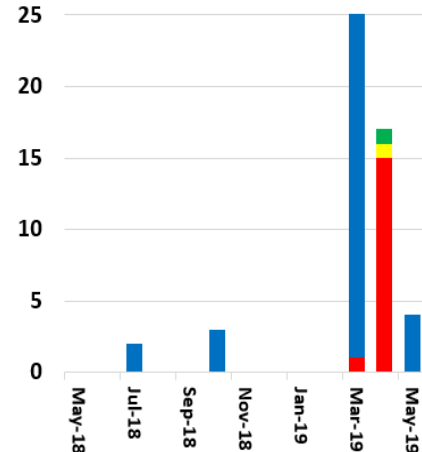
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Past Year IED Events by Type



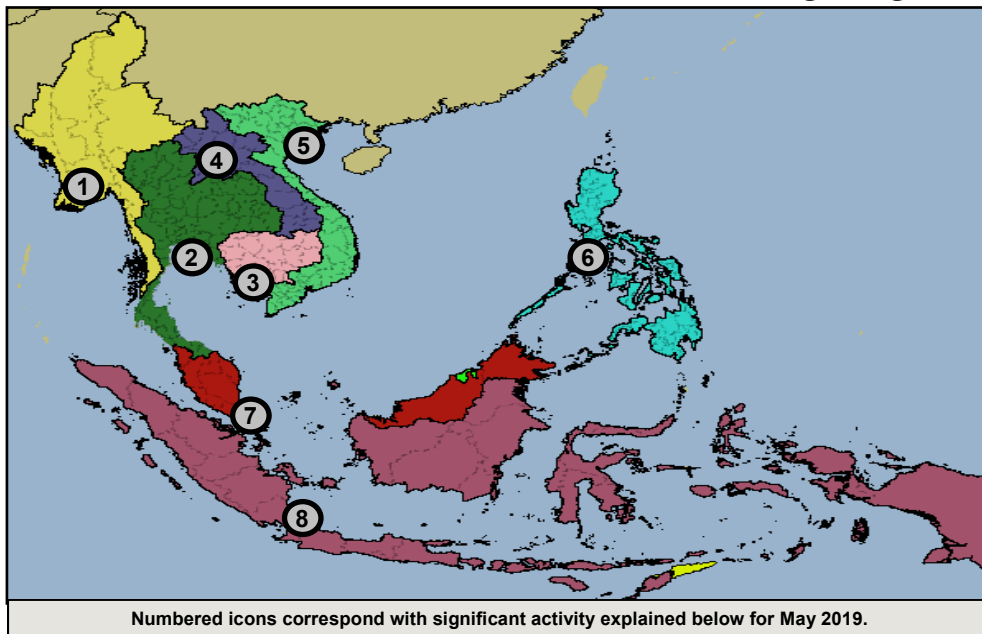
Past Year Devices



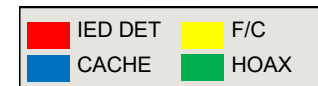
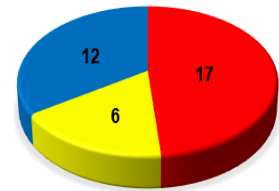
IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.



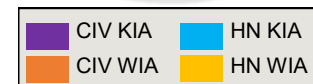
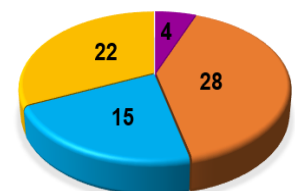
# Southeast Asia Highlights



Southeast Asia IED Events  
May 2019



Southeast Asia Casualties  
May 2019



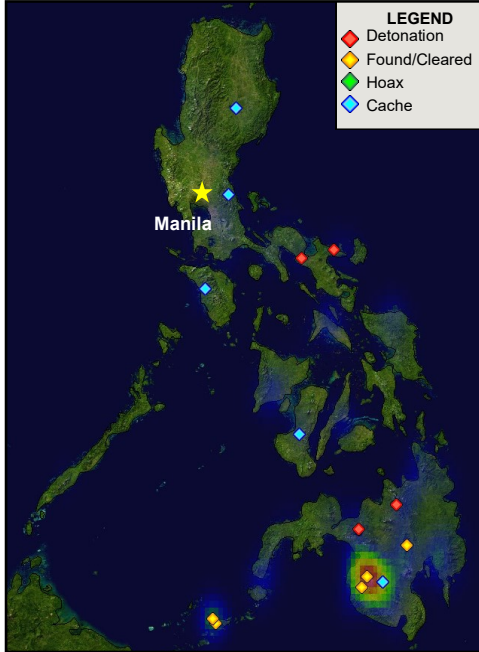
## Southeast Asia May Executive Summary

IED activity increased in May from the previous month (35 events versus 28 events). An escalation of IED attacks conducted by separatists in southern Thailand contributed to the rate increase. Additionally, Thailand had the highest number of IED-related casualties in the region this month. A single VBIED attack on 27 MAY at Bo Thong Market, Pattani Province resulted in 26 casualties; the largest count for a single event this month. In the Philippines, IED activity remained relatively stable from April, and casualty rates dropped significantly (14 casualties versus 38 casualties). In Malaysia, security forces recovered two IED caches, and in Indonesia, police thwarted a potentially deadly IED attack and also recovered a cache containing IEDs constructed using TATP explosive.

## Southeast Asia May Significant Activity

- ① **Burma:** On 23 MAY, Burmese officials arrested a Sri Lankan man named Abdul Salam Irshad Mohmood, who is connected to the Easter Bombings that killed 250 people in Colombo, Negombo, and Batticaloa (see April Monthly). According to officials, Abdul arrived in Yangon on a tourist visa in January 2018. **Eleven Myanmar (5/24/19)**
- ② **Thailand:** In May, the Thai government's Emergency Situation Committee extended the emergency decree from 20 JUN to 19 SEP in Narathiwat, Pattani, and Yala provinces. The government will use the executive decree to facilitate security operations in Thailand's southern provinces. **Chiang Rai Times (5/29/19)**
- ⑥ **Philippines:** On 31 MAY, Dutch citizen Ewold Horn died after being held in Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) captivity for seven years. The ASG kidnapped Mr. Horn, a wildlife photographer, while he was on a bird-watching trip in the southern Philippines in 2012. Mr. Horn died during a firefight between the ASG militants and the AFP in Patikul, Sulu. The clash also resulted in the deaths of six ASG rebels, including the wife of Sulu-based ASG leader, Randullan Sahiron. This event served as a reminder to the international community that ASG continues to pose a kidnapping threat to foreign nationals in the southern Philippines. **Aljazeera (5/31/19) Guardian (5/31/19)**
- ⑧ **Indonesia:** From 21 – 22 MAY, Indonesia experienced mass protests and riots in Jakarta. The unrest followed former General Prabowo Subianto's refusal to accept that he had lost the 2019 Indonesian presidential election to incumbent President Joko Widodo. Police arrested 29 people on suspicion of planning terror attacks at the rallies. 34,000 police and Indonesian military (TNI) members, armed with nonlethal weapons (i.e., riot gear, tear gas and water cannons), deployed to provide security during the protest. Although the protests were free from terror-related violence, casualties resulting from the general rioting that occurred were high (8 people killed and 600 injured). On 23 May, Prabowo called for his supporters to "go home, rest and put their trust in the law." The protests were the worst political violence Indonesia experienced in two decades. **BBC News (5/21/19) Bloomberg (5/22/19) Straits Times (5/15/19)**

# Philippines: May IED Events



There were four IED detonation events, five IED found and cleared events, and seven IED cache events.

On 7 MAY, military forces successfully defused three IEDs (weighing 29 kilograms each) discovered in an abandoned hut in Kabanalian, Iligan, Esperanza, Sultan Kudarat, SOCCSKSARGEN, Mindanao. Due to the upcoming midterm elections on 13 MAY in the area it is probable the group intended to utilize the three devices to inflict terror on voters. **PNA (5/8/19)**

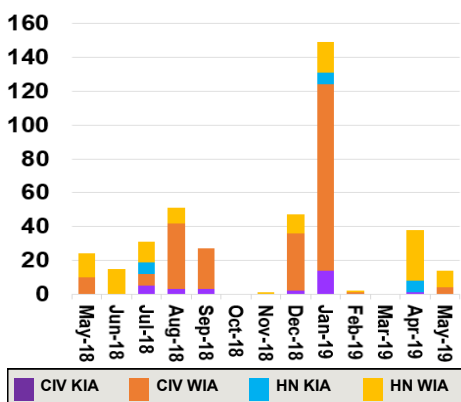
On 13 MAY, four Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) militants attempted to throw an IED out of a van window at soldiers guarding a polling station in Bacong, Marantao, Lanao del Sur, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Mindanao. The device ricocheted off the windshield and detonated inside the vehicle, resulting in injuries to two of the militants. **ABS (5/13/19)**

On 24 MAY, a credible informant provided military forces with the location of a New People's Army (NPA) encampment that led to the recovery of five IEDs in Ligaya, Sablayan, Mindoro Occidental, Mimaopa, Mindoro. The security forces engaged in a five-minute firefight with the militants, resulting in an unspecified number of NPA deaths and the recovery of several various cached items. **Manila Times (5/26/19)**

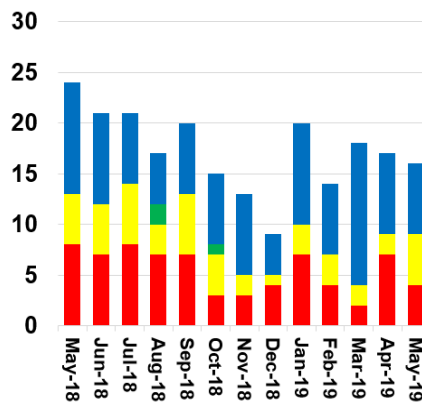
IED activity in May was lower than April, with an even distribution of found and cleared and IED cache events. Despite the Philippine National Police's deployment of 160,000 officers and other personnel to polling stations to ensure voter safety for the 13 MAY midterm elections, several towns experienced small isolated incidents of violent activity that ranged from arson attacks to rifle grenade detonations; however minimal IED activity occurred. Although the official investigation is underway, the MILF perpetrated IED event is probably an isolated incident and election related. Next month, the police and military will likely increase their security presence throughout various cities across the country in support of protecting Philippine Independence Day (12 JUN) celebrations.

|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 4          | 8             | 0    | 15    | 27    |
|              | Year  | 75         | 96            | 3    | 139   | 313   |
| Event Count  | Month | 4          | 5             | 0    | 7     | 16    |
|              | Year  | 71         | 47            | 3    | 104   | 225   |

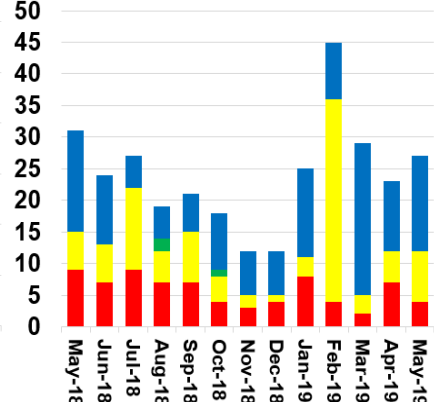
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Past Year IED Events by Type



Past Year Devices



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

# Thailand: May IED Events



There were nine IED detonation events, one IED found and cleared event, and one IED cache event.

On 1 MAY, a possible CWIED detonated in Panare, Pattani. The detonation targeted the 4207 Ranger Company of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Task Force Patrol and killed one ranger. **Bernama (5/1/19)**

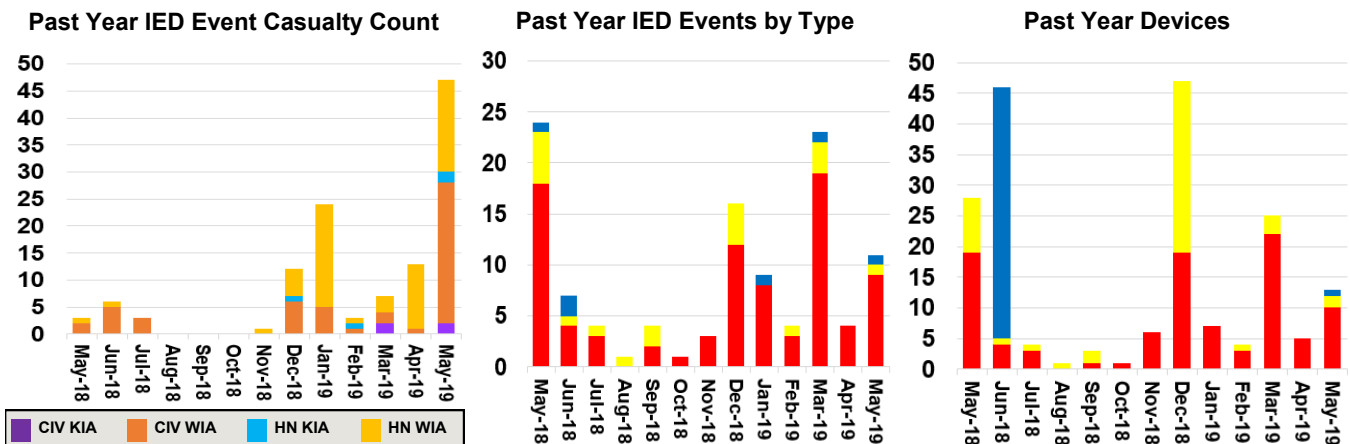
On 5 MAY, a RCIED detonated via walkie-talkie after Border Patrol Police responded to a shooting incident. The blast injured five policemen. The device weighed 15kg and was inside two gas cylinders, which also contained chopped steel rods and other fragmentation items. **The Star (5/6/19) Bangkok Post (5/6/19) Bangkok Post (5/7/19)**

On 27 MAY, insurgents detonated a VBIED in a marketplace in Bo Thong, Non Chik, Pattani. The VBIED wounded 24 people and killed two civilians. **Bangkok Post (5/27/19) Sun Daily (5/28/19) Khaosod English (5/28/19) New Straits Times (5/28/19) Thai PBS (5/28/19)**

Thailand's IED activity nearly doubled in May. The spike in activity is likely attributable to insurgents seeking to foment unrest during the observation of Ramadan. Nonetheless, the trend of Southern Thai insurgents targeting security forces with IEDs remained consistent. The 27 MAY VBIED attack in Pattani was likely an act of retaliation for the death of STI leader, Abdulloh Lateh, whom authorities shot and killed earlier that day.

There is possibly a new IED TTP emerging in Thailand: on 29 MAY, Thai security forces found and cleared IEDs utilizing refrigerant canisters and electric kettles as containers for the first time. This was a deviation from the use of more commonly observed metal cooking gas cylinders. Previously, the government announced it would replace metal gas cylinders, used by consumers, with fiberglass ones in the Deep South.

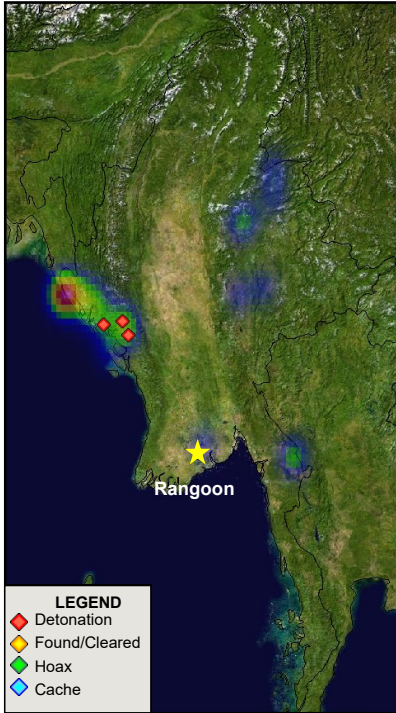
|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 10         | 2             | 0    | 1     | 13    |
|              | Year  | 100        | 48            | 0    | 42    | 190   |
| Event Count  | Month | 9          | 1             | 0    | 1     | 11    |
|              | Year  | 86         | 19            | 0    | 6     | 111   |



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.



# Burma: May IED Events



There were three IED detonation events and one IED cache event.

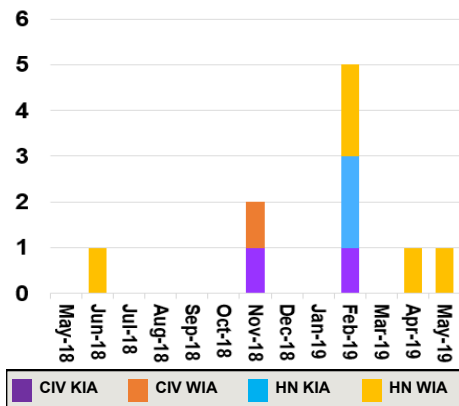
On 10 MAY, an Arakan Army (AA) member fled the scene after detonating a RCIED targeting an Army (Tatmadaw) column conducting clearance operations in Phayar Paung and Taung Pauk Villages, Rakhine State. The detonation resulted in no casualties. Unconfirmed reports mentioned government troops and AA fighters engaged in small arms fire in the area. After Tatmadaw troops shot the AA suspect, officials found explosive materials at the scene consisting of wires, an unexploded grenade, a telephone keypad, and landmine-related materials. **The Irrawaddy (5/10/19)**

On 12 MAY, Arakan Army militants detonated RCIEDs under a military convoy and fled after Tatmadaw troops returned fire near Ann-Sittwe Highway, Ann Township, Rakhine. The attack wounded one soldier. Media states that the AA detonated remotely controlled landmines; however, it is very likely the devices were improvised based on historical precedent. **The Irrawaddy (5/13/19)**

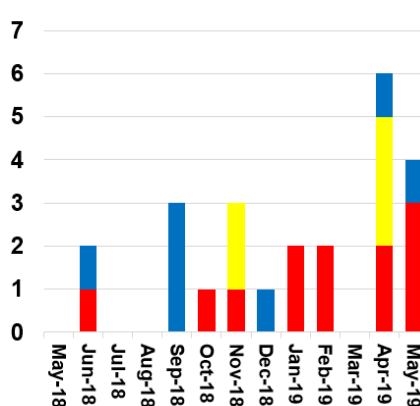
In May, IED activity was slightly lower than April, with the majority of events being detonations that the AA perpetrated in Rakhine State. The insurgent group continues to clash with Tatmadaw forces in the Rakhine region; an increasing trend since November 2018. Based upon historical patterns, it is reasonable to conclude that the AA device that detonated and damaged a civilian bus leaving Sittwe (**See Incident Highlight**) was likely intended for security forces rather than civilians. The AA will likely continue its campaign of attempting to dislodge the Tatmadaw from the region, which could lead to continued IED activity next month.

|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 4          | 0             | 0    | 0     | 4     |
|              | Year  | 18         | 9             | 0    | 6     | 33    |
| Event Count  | Month | 3          | 0             | 0    | 1     | 4     |
|              | Year  | 12         | 5             | 0    | 7     | 24    |

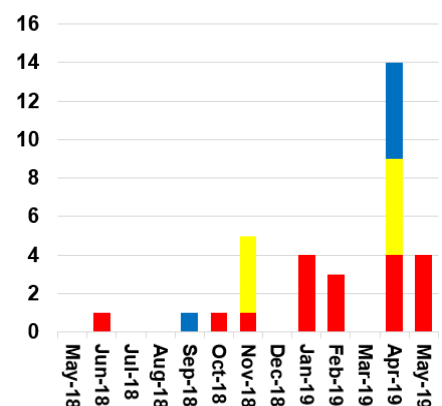
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Past Year IED Events by Type

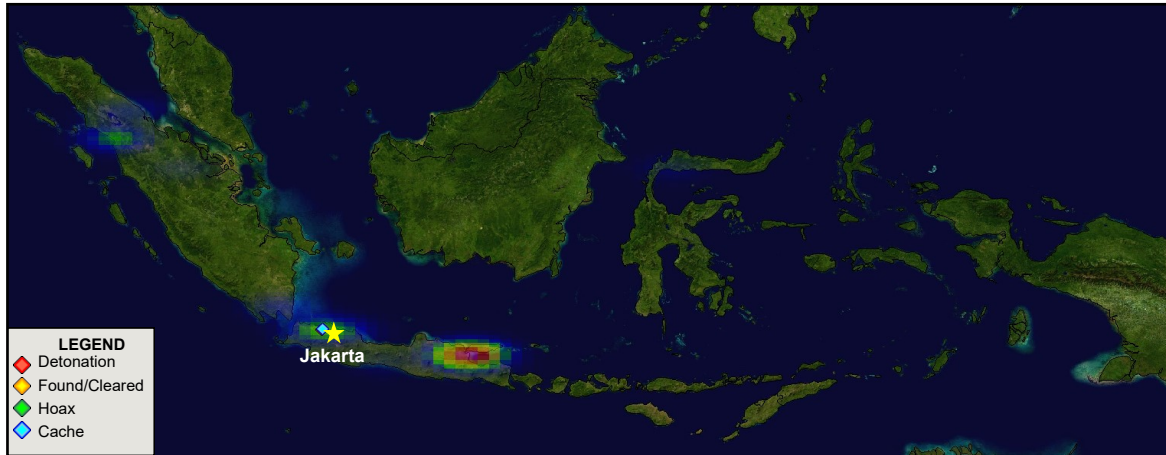


Past Year Devices



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

# Indonesia: May IED Events



There was one IED detonation event and one IED cache event.

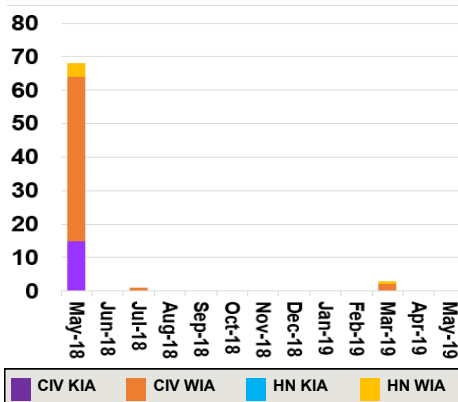
On 5 MAY, a Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) militant prematurely detonated an IED while attempting to evade police in Bekasi City, West Java. Police shot the JAD militant while he attempted to throw his improvised grenade at the police, causing the militant to drop the timed IED near his position. The militant died from his injuries. **Antara News (5/6/19)**

On 8 MAY, police recovered an IED cache during a raid at a mobile phone store resulting in the arrest of two JAD militants in Bekasi City, West Java. The cache contained two pipe bombs containing TATP explosives, booster fertilizer, hydrogen chloride, white powder, several types of liquids kept in bottles, and a laptop that contained a bombmaking manual and a guide on how to use a remote control to detonate a bomb. **Jakarta Post (5/9/19) Jakarta Globe (5/10/19)**

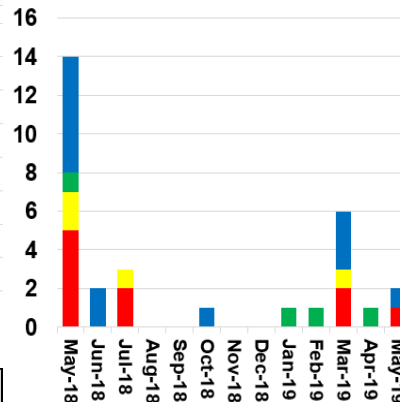
Indonesian police conducted a series of raids this month to disrupt a JAD cell in Bekasi. Between 4 and 8 May, police arrested a total of seven JAD militants in Bekasi, including the leader of the Bekasi cell. The cell had reportedly plotted to bomb election protests, scheduled to happen after the finalization of the election results in late May. Presidential challenger, Prabowo Subianto, who lost to the incumbent, Joko Widodo, called for protests (**see Southeast Asia SIGACTs**) in response to his unsubstantiated claims of widespread cheating. Prabowo's loss is problematic for the Jokowi administration, given the challenger's closeness to the conservative base in Indonesia. Indonesian extremists will likely continue to exploit Prabowo's loss to incite and recruit the conservative base.

|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 1          | 0             | 0    | 2     | 3     |
|              | Year  | 15         | 11            | 4    | 169   | 199   |
| Event Count  | Month | 1          | 0             | 0    | 1     | 2     |
|              | Year  | 10         | 4             | 4    | 13    | 31    |

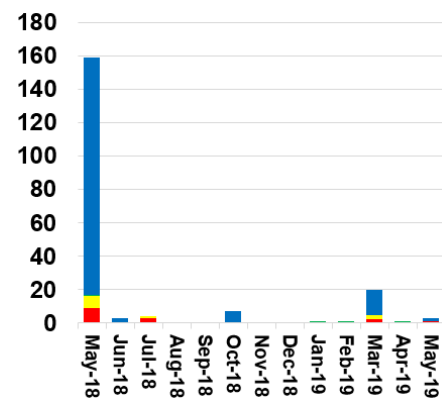
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Past Year IED Events by Type



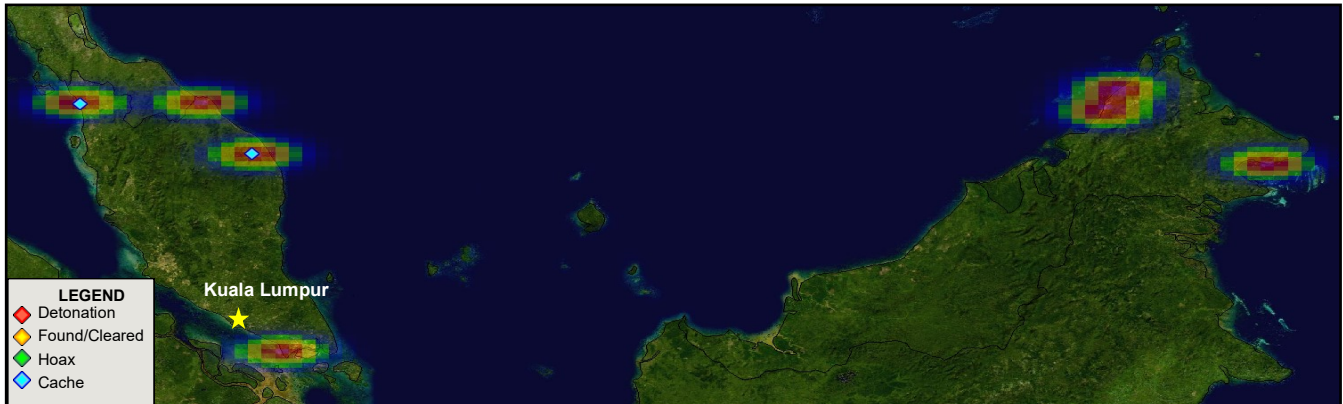
Past Year Devices



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

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# Malaysia: May IED Events



There were two IED cache events.

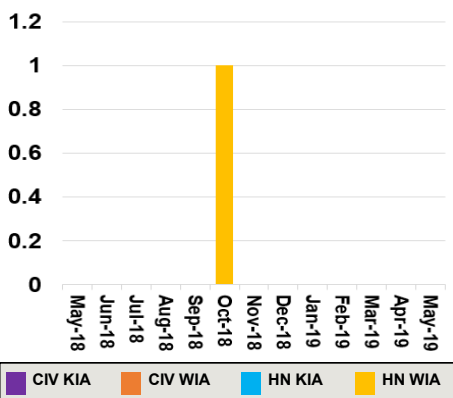
On 5 MAY, police recovered an IED cache in conjunction with the arrest of a Malaysian ISIS-inspired cell leader and four other individuals in Kuala Berang Town, Terengganu State. The cache contained six timed IEDs (pipe bombs with time fuses) and a 9mm CZ pistol with 15 rounds of ammunition. **Malay Mail (5/13/19) The Star (5/24/19) The Star (5/29/19)**

On 30 MAY, police recovered an IED cache in conjunction with the arrest of a Bangladeshi male in Kuala Kedah Town, Kedah State. The suspect, a 28-year-old assistant mechanic who worked on a ship, was reportedly in possession of "necessary chemicals and expertise to produce IEDs." **The Star (5/30/19)**

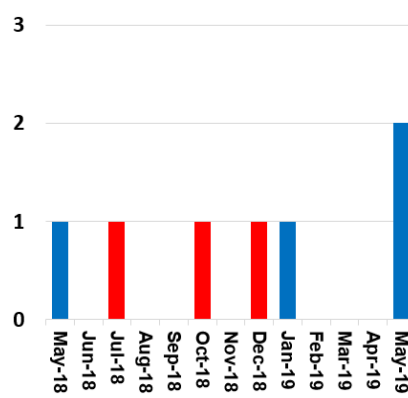
Malaysia rarely experiences IED activity, and when it does, it is usually of a criminal nature. The two events Malaysia experienced this month deviated from this historical norm and are significant for a number of reasons. First, the 5 MAY event is the first ideologically motivated IED plot Malaysia has experienced in 18 months (Malaysian police disrupted a Beer Festival bombing plot in October 2017). Second, nearly everyone in the cell was a foreigner, with the singular exception of the cell leader. According to court records, the cell leader, Mahadi Mamat, a Malaysian laborer (34), started to form his cell in January by reaching out to like-minded thinkers over social media. The cell consisted of two Indonesians and two Burmese Rohingya. While it is not unusual for Indonesians to be involved in Malaysian terror plots (and vice versa), it is quite unusual to observe the involvement of Burmese Rohingya, one of which reportedly had ties to the VEO Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army.

|              |       | Detonation | Found/Cleared | Hoax | Cache | Total |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| Device Count | Month | 0          | 0             | 0    | 6     | 6     |
|              | Year  | 5          | 0             | 0    | 8     | 13    |
| Event Count  | Month | 0          | 0             | 0    | 2     | 2     |
|              | Year  | 3          | 0             | 0    | 4     | 7     |

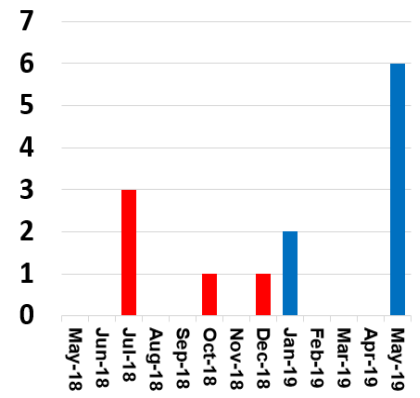
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Past Year IED Events by Type



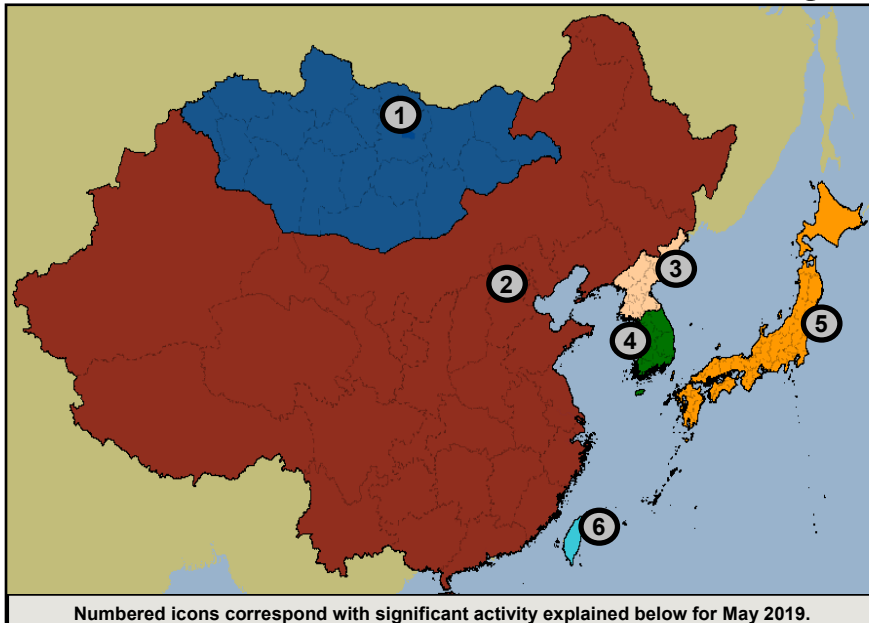
Past Year Devices



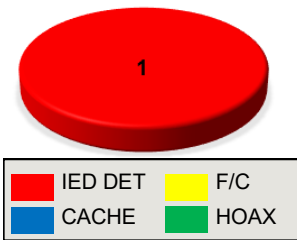
IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.



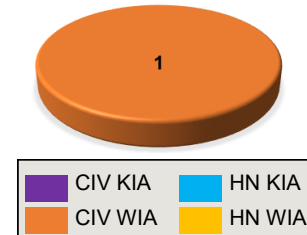
# Northeast Asia Highlights



Northeast Asia IED Events  
May 2019



Northeast Asia Casualties  
May 2019



## Northeast Asia May Executive Summary

Similarly to April, there was one IED event in Northeast Asia in May; a 15 MAY VOIED “package bomb” detonation in Kaohsiung City, Taiwan that resulted in one civilian injury.

## Northeast Asia May Significant Activity

- ② **China:** On 10 MAY, the Shenyang City Public Security Bureau (PSB) initiated a 100-day special operation aimed at controlling explosives in the region. Supporting this effort, on 28 MAY the Liaoning Higher People's Court issued a province-wide public notice (Shenyang City is the provincial capital of Liaoning Province). The court reiterated that holding, manufacturing, trading, transporting, mailing, renting, lending, storing, possessing, carrying, smuggling, and using explosives and/or explosive products was illegal. Additionally, the public notice declared that using the Internet to trade, produce, or exchange information on explosives was also illegal. According to the court, explosives and explosive products include dynamite, detonators, blasting caps, blast fuses, det cord, black powder, fireworks, hand grenades, land mines, bombs, CO2 canisters, and "so on." The notice further states that workplaces and individuals are both responsible for handing any of these illegal items over to public security departments.  
**Xinhua (5/27/19) Sina News (5/28/19)**
- ② **China:** On 16 MAY, the director of the People's Republic of China International Technology Exchange Center, Yan Dong, attended a ceremony in Belarus to recognize the transfer of customs equipment to the Belarussian National Customs Service. Among the list of equipment were 33 sets of portable explosives and drug survey probes and six sets of desktop mounted explosives and drugs survey probes. Belarussian officials expressed that this equipment exchange will help the country prepare for the European Games this summer and increase their participation in China's One Belt One Road initiative. This token of Sino-Belarussian cooperation is consistent with other high-level economic agreements that the two countries made in 2015.  
**BeITA (5/16/19)**
- ⑥ **Taiwan:** On 15 MAY a man and woman dropped off a VOIED concealed within a postal package at the door of an interior design business in Kaohsiung City's Gushan district. A few hours later, the owner of the design business opened the package, which initiated the device and resulted in extensive burn injuries to the victim. Although the male and female suspects deny involvement, the business owner had a \$300,000 debt dispute with the suspects.  
**Taiwan News (5/16/19)**

# IED Calendar

The IED calendar was established to help our audience maintain awareness of events, such as anniversaries of major attacks, or political, religious or cultural events that often coincide (or can potentially coincide) with a spike in IED events.

**4 JUN (WW):** Ramadan Ends

**9 JUN (MMR):** Anniversary of Ceasefire of KIA

**12 JUN (PHL):** Philippine Independence Day from Spain

**9-15 JUN (IND):** Jan Pituri Week

**1 JUL (BGD):** Anniversary of the Holey Artisan Bakery Attack

**13 JUL (IDN):** Anniversary of Marriot-Ritz bombing

**28 JUL—3 AUG (IND):** Martyr's Weeks

**8 AUG 19988 (MMR):** 8888 Uprising

**14 AUG 1947 (IND):** Naga Independence Day

**15 AUG 1949 (IND):** Independence Day

**23 AUG 2003 (IND):** Mumbai Attack - Gateway of India

**31 AUG 1957 (MYS/THA):** Hari Merdeka Malaysian In-dependence Day/Bersatu Founda-tion Day (Southern Thailand)

IND – India  
IDN – Indonesia  
MMR– Burma  
MYS– Malaysia  
NPL – Nepal  
PHL – Philippines  
THA – Thailand  
WW – Worldwide

|             | S               | M         | T         | W                | T         | F         | S                |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| June 2019   | 26              | 27        | 28<br>IND | 29<br>NPL        | 30        | 31        | 1                |
|             | 2               | 3         | 4<br>WW   | 5                | 6         | 7         | 8                |
|             | 9<br>IND<br>MMR | 10<br>IND | 11<br>IND | 12<br>IND<br>PHL | 13<br>IND | 14<br>IND | 15<br>IND        |
|             | 16              | 17        | 18        | 19               | 20        | 21        | 22               |
|             | 23              | 24        | 25        | 26               | 27        | 28        | 29               |
|             | 30              | 1<br>BGN  | 2         | 3                | 4         | 5         | 6                |
| July 2019   | 7               | 8         | 9         | 10               | 11        | 12        | 13<br>IDN        |
|             | 14              | 15        | 16        | 17               | 18        | 19        | 20               |
|             | 21              | 22        | 23        | 24               | 25        | 26        | 27               |
|             | 28<br>IND       | 29<br>IND | 30<br>IND | 31<br>IND        | 1<br>IND  | 2<br>IND  | 3<br>IND         |
| August 2019 | 4               | 5         | 6         | 7                | 8<br>MMR  | 9         | 10               |
|             | 11              | 12        | 13        | 14<br>IND        | 15<br>IND | 16        | 17               |
|             | 18              | 19        | 20        | 21               | 22        | 23<br>IND | 24               |
|             | 25              | 26        | 27        | 28               | 29        | 30        | 31<br>MYS<br>THA |
|             |                 |           |           |                  |           |           |                  |

# Common Terms and Acronyms

|   |  |
|---|--|
| AN – Ammonium Nitrate                                 | PN – Partner Nation  |
| ANFO – Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil                      | PPIED – Pressure Plate IED   |
| ARMM – Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao           | QRF – Quick Response Force   |
| CIV – Civilian  | RCIED – Radio Controlled IED   |
| CBRN – Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear | RCP – Route Clearance Patrols  |
| COIN – Counter-insurgency                             | RPG – Rocket Propelled Grenade   |
| CWIED – Command Wire IED                              | SA – South Asia  |
| DTMF – Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency                      | SAF – Small Arms Fire  |
| EFP – Explosively Formed Projectile                   | SEA – Southeast Asia   |
| EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal                     | SVBIED – Suicide Vehicle Borne IED   |
| F/C – Found & Cleared                                 | TATP – Triacetone Triperoxide  |
| HME – Homemade Explosives                             | TNT – Trinitrotoluene (C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>6</sub> ) |
| HN – Host Nation (Police, Military, Government)       | TTP – Tactics, Techniques and Procedures   |
| IDF – Indirect Fire                                   | UXO – Unexploded Ordnance  |
| IDP – Internally Displaced Persons                    | VBIED – Vehicle Borne IED  |
| IED – Improvised Explosive Device                     | VEO – Violent Extremist Organization   |
| KFR – Kidnap for Ransom                               | VOIED – Victim Operated IED  |
| KIA – Killed in Action                                | WIA – Wounded in Action  |
| LOC – Line of Communication                           |  |
| LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas                         |  |
| MSR – Main Supply Routes                              |  |
| NFI – No Further Information                          |  |
| NSTR – Nothing Significant To Report                  |  |
| PBA – Post Blast Analysis                             |  |
| PBIED – Personnel Borne (Suicide Bomb) IED            |  |
| PCB – Printed Circuit Board                           |  |

# Governments, Groups and Organizations

|  |  |
|--|--|
| ASG – Abu Sayyaf Group                                 | JeM – Jaish-e-Mohammed                           |
| BIFF – Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters             | JMB – Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh            |
| BIPP – Barisan Islam Perberbasan Patani                | JMJB – Jama'atul Muslim Janta Bangladesh         |
| BRN-C – Barisan Revolusi Nasional-Coordinate           | JMI – Jamathei Millathu Ibraheem                 |
| BSF – Border Security Forces                           | KIA – Kachin Independence Army                   |
| BNP – Bangladesh National Party                        | KIM – Khalifa Islamiya Mindanao                  |
| BriMob – Mobile Brigade (Indonesia CT Forces)          | KIO – Kachin Independence Organization           |
| CPI-M – Communist Party of India (Maoist)              | LeT – Lashkar-e Tayyiba                          |
| CPN-M – Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)              | MILF – Moro Islamic Liberation Front             |
| CPP – Communist Party of the Philippines               | MNLF – Moro National Liberation Front            |
| CRPF – Central Reserve Police Force (India)            | NPA – New People's Army                          |
| GMIP – Gerakan Mujahideen Islam Patani                 | NTJ – National Thowheed Jama'ath                 |
| HM – Hizb-ul-Mujahideen                                | PNP – Philippine National Police                 |
| HNLC – Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (India) | POLRI – Indonesian National Police               |
| HUJI-B – Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami Bangladesh          | PULO – Patani United Liberation Organization     |
| IB – India's Intelligence Bureau                       | RAB – Rapid Action Battalion (Bangladesh)        |
| IM – Indian Mujahideen                                 | RKK – Runda Kumpulan Kecil                       |
| IrW – Irregular Warfare                                | SJMM – Samyukta Jatiya Mukti Morcha              |
| ISI – Inter-Services Intelligence (Pakistan)           | SJTMM – Samyukta Jana Tantrik Terai Mukti Morcha |
| ISIS – Islamic State of Iraq ash Sham                  | ULFA – United Liberation Front of Assam          |
| JAD – Jamaah Ansharut Daulah                           | UWSA – United Wa State Army                      |
| JAT – Jemaah Ansharout Tauhid                          | YCL – Youth Communist League                     |
| JI – Jemaah Islamiya                                   |  |
| JTMM – Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha                  |  |
| JIB – Jemaat-e-Islami Bangladesh                       |  |